Fair; south or southwest winds.

VOL. LX.--NO. 254.

A FEW MORE BANK TROUBLES.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL OF CHI-CAGO SHUTS UP SHOP.

It was Promoted by Mr. Dwiggins, Who Has Had a Wonderful Career as a Financier-The Capital National of Indiapapo-11s Follows Suit-A Californ'a Bank Goes in Smush, and Also One in Delaware.

CHICAGO, May 11 .- At 10 o'clock this morning the Columbia National Bank, in the Insurance Exchange building, closed its doors after a ten days' struggle against the impending crisis. The failure will not affect Chicago to any great extent, as the customers of the bank a large majority are out-of-town firms throughout the surrounding part of the country. The amount of the shortage is not yet known, as the affairs are in a chaotic state, and the assets and liabilities have not been agured out. There is a strong probability that the failure is total, as the bank did not have a great deal of money on deposit, and was but a small factor in financial circles of Chicago.

The directors say it is only a temporary suspension, and that the doors would not have been closed if a little more time had been given them. This is not credited to any great extent, for the fact that the bank was in a tight place has been known for the last ten days, and open wonderment has been expressed that the doors remained open as long

as they did. The cause of the failure was the failure of the Union Trust Company of Sloux City, In., the largest customer the Columbia had. Ten days ago a check for \$35,000 was drawn in favor of a Chicago corporation. The money could not be secured upon presentation of the check, and, instead of acceding to the request for a little time, the Union Trust Company entered suit. The Columbia made application to their Clearing House agent in the Metropolitan National for assistance, but the Metropolitan did not consider the loan advisable. No other sources of ald materialized, and when the rush began they were forced to

assign. The suspension of the Chemical National a before and the funds were exhausted. There again, but many think the loss will fall upon the Board and its directors, rather than upon that depositors. Notices announcing the suspension were posted on the doors, and James D. Sturgis, Bank Examiner, assumed control in the interest of depositors. The Columbia National has a capital stock of \$1.000,000, and was reorganized two years ago out of the old United States National Bank. Its deposits approximated \$1.500,000. The United States began in 1887, with \$50,000 capital, as the private institution of George Wiggs, the bucket shop man. Later Zimri Dwiggins, an Indiana hanker, came into the bank, and the capital was increased to \$500,000. It never had deposits equal to the capital stock, and was a faiture, when the idea was conceived of reorganizing under a new name and with increased capital. The services of a Kansas City bank promoter were called in, and the Columbia National was the result. Dwiggins had organized a chain of little country banks through Indiana and Illinois, and had thereby established considerable prestige with interior bankers. Many of them took stock with the Columbia. L. Everingham, a successful Board of Trade man and a gontlemah high in church esteem, was induced to take stock.

About a year ago the bank applied for admission to the Clearing House. The committee looked into its standing and rejected its application. There is fear that a number of the country institutions built and fostered by Dwiggins may be brought to ruin.

The foreign depositors with the World's Fair branch of the Chemical National Bank will have to wait another day for payment. This is due to the failure of the bank officials to jurish a complete list of the depositors to President Highin botham of the local directory, who has charge of the matter as far as it relates to the Exposition. There is little doubt that the Chemical will resume business in a few days. At a meeting of the loard of Directors resolutions were adopted that if the capital stock were found to be impaired it would be made good at once by an assessment on the stockholders.

The collapse of the Columbia Bank was not altogether unexpected in New York. Zimri in the interest of depositors. The Columbia National has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and was

It was the marvel also of the great bank Presidents of Chicago. Dwiggins is a character. His system was to organize a bank like the Columbia and then use the capital stock of the institution in starting state banks in neighboring States, using the capital stock of each new bank to float the latest enterprise. There has been the greatest shuffling of bank stock over heard of Dwiggins has practically organized about fifly of these small State banks. He is also responsible for the United States Loan and Trust Company of Chicago and its auxiliary companies.

Trust Company of Chicago and its auxiliary companies.

The New York correspondents of the Columbia Bank of Chicago are the National Bank of Deposit in the Western Union building and the First National Bank in the United Bank building. Cashier Hopkins J. Hanford of the Bank of Deposit sail yesterday:

"The Columbia had guite a substantia" balance with us a short time ago, but it gradually reduced its deposit until last night it had overdrawn its account \$5,100. But the collections for the Columbia's account to-day amounted to \$4,830, and the collections in sight to-morrow for its account will wipe out the deficit and give the bank a balance." At the First National the dealings of the Columbia have been small and no harm is done.

THE CAPITAL NATIONAL FAILS. An Indianapolis Bank Goes Under-The

Clearing House Wouldn't Help It. Indianapolis, May 11.—The Capital National Bank suspended to-day. The announcement

was a surprise, and it spread like wildfire through the business portion of the city. M. D. Wilson, President of the bank, said: The failure of the Chemical National Bank at Chicago brought about the climax. We lost in that. The stringency of the money market also affected us. We have used as

great caution as all other banks in the country. Our attorney, Mr. Chambers, will give you a statement of affairs." Mr. Chambers said: "We were getting along well until the failure of the Chemical National Bank, a few days ago. Previous to that time

there had been nothing in the affairs to cause apprehension or alarm. We had a deposit in the Chemical Bank of \$75,000. It was known by banks throughout the country that the Chemical was our correspondent. This being true, there was apprehension on our account when that concern falled. The balances were running against us so large that we left it would be impossible to alon the current. We had no place to go for assistance to tide us over. over. "The directors met and decided that it would

se best to suspend payment before the cash on land had been exhausted. In other words, we suspended before we were compelled to do

the bank claims available assets of about 250,000, not including the \$75,000 in the hemical Bank. If the bank had had the hemical Bank deposit the officers assert that here would have been no need of a suspension. The officers also say that the loans and iscounts are of excellent quality. It is an sion. The officers also say that the loans and discounts are of excellent quality. It is asserted that enough money is on hand to may denositors 25 per cent, of their money. It is estimated that the liabilities are between \$160.000 and \$500,000, although it is impossible to give says their gures.

Shouson and Shouson, although it is impossible to give exact figures.

As soon as the doors were closed President without put himself in communication with the treating House and asked for heip A meeting was called and in a few moments the fresidents of the banks that are members of the association were gathered in the Clearing House offices. Fresident Wilson and Cashiar Bollett of the Cartal National were present and the former, after explaining the state of sfairs, asked that the Clearing House banks some to the rescue. When asked how much was resided they and that \$250,000 would save the week. After some consideration it was decided that the rejuest had come too late, and it was rejused.

It was relused.

Then followed another meeting of the representatives of the Clearing House to talk over the situation. John P. Frenzel was authorized to give the result of this meeting to the press. The Capital National was not a Clearing House bank," he said, "having left the Clear-

ing House shortly after joining it several years ago. The reasons for leaving the Clearing House were to enable it to offer more liberal inducements for business, and it is the unanimous opinion of the Clearing House members that this policy finally produced the disaster. The members resolved to stand by each other, and to refuse no accommodations in the shape of longs to the business community of this city."

The Capital National Bank was organized in December, 1802, with a raid up capital of \$0.000. W. D. Wilson was President, Josephus Collett Vice-President, and Charles Doberty cashier. The bank has of late advertised itself as a non-Clearing House Bank and has always been considered a sound institution.

The New York correspondents of the Capital Bank of Indianapolis are the Chemical National and the United States National. It was asserted at both banks yesterday that the Capital Bank had with them very handsome halances. The officers of the Chemical and of the United States were greatly surprised at the announcement of the Capital's suspension. There was no healtance in declaring that the managers of the Capital had lost their heads.

DELAWARE BANKERS FAIL

Assignment of the Firm of R. R. Robinso & Co., Established Fifty Years Ago.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.-Announcement was made to-day of the failure of R. R. Robinson & Co., bankers and brokers of this city. Rumors of the failure of this firm have been on the street for several days. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$300,000, and it is said the assets will not exceed \$100,000. said the assets will not exceed \$100,000. The
Sheriff has selzed all the property of the firm.
PHILADELPHIA, May II.—Henry C. Robinson,
the surviving member of the banking and
brokerage firm of R. R. Robinson & Co. of Wilmington, Del., which failed to-day, is a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, but,
so far as can be learned, has no contracts on
the Board. The firm trades through De Haven
& Townsend of this city, but it is not believed
any local concern is involved. The embarrassed firm was founded fifty years ago by II.
Robinson, father of the present member,
and has always been regarded as strictly conservative.

A BANK SCANDAL.

Suspicions of Fraud in Connection with the Santa Ciara Fallure.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., May 11.-The failure of the Bank of Santa Clara is now believed to be complete, all the assets having been wiped There are well-grounded reports of few days ago precipitated a greater rush than | fraud, involving men of reputed wealth and much prominence in the county and throughis little likelihood of the doors being opened | out the State. The liabilities will doubtless exceed \$300,000, of which \$170,000 was lost by exceed \$300,000, of which \$170,000 was lost by loans on personal security. Fraud is charged in connection with these personal loans.

H. M. Leonard, the manager of the bank, transferred some real estate to friends and relations yesterday, put a homostead on his residence, and went into insolvency placing his liabilities at nearly \$200,000 and his assets at \$10,000. It is alleged that the bank has accepted a large ambunt of forged and otherwise worthless paper. The failure will probably ruin several merchants and a number of farmers, who, having full confidence in the bank, deposited in it all their funds.

BEAT THE GREEN GOODS MEN. Gillesple and His Friend Had Pistols and Grabbed the Real Money.

HAZLETON, May 11 .- To James Gillespie of Freeland belongs the credit of beating green usually employed as a collector of a commercial agency. His income nets him a modest living. To an intimate friend on last Sunday gotiating with New York green goods men. and he was going to make an effort to bent them. He went to New York on Monreturned to-day, and in evidence of his success now exhibits two rolls of money. One contains \$1,500 in orisp. genuine bank notes. The other to all appearances is the same, but an examination shows it to be nothing but green paper. Gillespie began a correspondence with green goods who has charge of the matter as far as it relates to the Exposition. There is little doubt
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that city yesterday morning Gillespie and a friend alighted from it. Gillespie carried a carpet bag and an umbrella. He was met at the station by a man who had a coupé in waiting. When he introduced his friend there was some hestiation exhibited on the part of the man with the carriags, but it was not serious. After driving for about fifteen minutes the cab was halted before a hotel and the trio entered. They were here met by another man. Again it was necessary for Gillespie to explain that his companion had in his ciothes hard cash, and was willing to make a deal. After being conducted to an inner room the first man whom they met exhibited and counted a roll of money containing \$1.600. The confederate suddenly appeared, but the patrons kept an eye on the roll, and before the ilm-flam game of exchanging the money for begus paper could be accomplished Gillespie held the wad and offerred his own in exchange. The desiers again tried to divert attention, but to their surprise found themselves looking into a pair of pistols.

Bolieving they had been duped by detectives, the men made a dash for the door. In their haste they dropped the roll of bogus paper which was intended for their victims. Pocketing both rolls Gillespie and his companion escaped through a window and arrived home tonight. This is the story he tells, and he has both kinds of money to prove his words.

night. This is the story he tells, and i

112 1-2 MILES AN HOUR.

Eagine 000 of the New York Central Makes

a Mile in Thirty-two Seconds. BUYFALO, May 11.-The New York Central's new engine, No. 160), which is to be exhibited at the World's Fair, has made a record of 112% miles an hour. On Tuesday the Empire State express, drawn by this marvellous machine. made 102 miles an hour, a great record in itself, but Engineer Charles Hogan said she vas not feeling well that day and could do better. After a night's rest here she was brought out yesterday and sent down to Syracuse for another trial. The Empire State express arrived in Syracuse on time, and No UM was coupled on and the train left Syracuse on time. Hogan let her out a few times on the way to Rochester, but he did not want to get ahead of his schedule, and he brought her into

way to Rochester, but he did not want to get ahead of his schedule, and he brought her into the liochester depot on time.

The test of speed was to come between Rochester and this city. Soon after leaving liochester Hogan slowed her down a little, for he intended to make up the time at the western end of the stretch. Passing Batavia the train was rushing along at an easy gait of a mile a minute. Then hogan let her out. The speed increased as the engine flew along, and list before reaching Crittenden the record of Thesday of a mile in 35 seconds was equalled, but this was exceeded just this side of that station, when the new world's record of a mile in 32 seconds was made. This is equivalent to 112's miles an hour. A speed nearly as great was kept up until Forks Station was reached, and then Hogan slowed her down and slowed her to enter Buffalo at her customary speed, arriving on time.

The passengers on loand said that the train flew along with the same steadness that would have accompanied a slower rate of speed. There was no unusual swaying or politing, and only persons who were looking out for manifestations of extraordinary speed would have noticed that the clickety-click of the rails sounded like the roar of musketry and the longraph poles along the track seemed like pickets in a fence.

No Thief Catchers About. Two young women were walking up Fifth avenue last night at 8 o'clock when the purse that one of them carried in her hand was snatched by a man, who darted down Fortysecond street toward Sixth avenue. They sereamed Thief thief, and the one who had been robbed burst into tears. Forty-second street was full of people at the time, but no one attempted to stop the flying thief. The owner of the purse , aid it contained about \$2.

Read my "adv." of Sullivan County Club on page nine. It will make your mouth water for a lot.

C. F. WINGATE -4da | 50

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS MEETING A SERIES OF WORDY ROWS.

Woman's Suffrage Endorsed, Much to the Belight of Mrs. Foster-A Supplementary Resolution Over the Rejection of Mr. Seligman by the Union League-Fusa Over a Resolution on the Deaths of Hayes and Bin'ne-Negro Question and Other Topics.

LOUISVILLE, May 11 .- The election of a President and the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions were the most imporant pieces of work accomplished by the League of Republican Clubs to-day. Unable to get the consent of J. Sloat Passett or other men of national reputation to become a candidate, the League had to put up with the material at hand. W. W. Tracy of Illinois was the successor to Clarkson.

It was 10% o'clock when the Convention was called to order in Macauley's Theatre. The Committee on Time and Place of Meeting reported Denver as the place and May 9, 1894. as the time for the next annual meeting. The report was adopted. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by the Chairman. It was as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican clubs of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Repub-lican party as enunciated by the National Republican Convention in 1802.

We point with pride to the passage of a general law for the safety of life and limb of railway employees, upon the recommendation of President Harrison, by a Republican Congress, and in conformity with the expressed pledge of the National Republican Convention We declare that we are hearthy in sympathy with every legislative enactment which will promote the interests of the wage earners and tend to equalize conditions and harmonize the relations between labor and capital, always regarding the moral and material welfare of the great body of the people as the primary object to be attained, and recommend, as one of the most effective means to attain this end the establish ment of a system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences arising between labor and capital.

We declare our fatth in genuine secret ballot laws fortified by efficient acts for the suppression of corrupt

duly constituted officers of the law and demand the abolition of the system of private armed forces represented by the Pinkerton and like agencies.

We demand the suppression of all public gambling.

We heartily urge an amendment to the Constitution making the Freedent ineligible to a second tickets.

We heartily urge an amendment to the Constitution making the Fresident ineligible to a second term.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the State and nation the right to vote stall elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

The foreign policy of Henlam in Harrison and James G. Haline deserves and receives the commendation of all Americans who believe in preserving the rights and reality of the United States and in extending the facility of the United States and in extending the results of the Conted States and in extending the results of the Conted States and in the Atlantic and Parine which are on may become necessary to the protection of our Gast imposite in North and South American, but also to those islanus in the Atlantic and Parine which are or may become necessary to the protection of our Gast ime and our trade. When the American lag covers American interests and American honor, it must never be lowered. Whereas the Democratic party for the first time in thirty-two years has succeeded to power in both the executive and legislative departments of the Government, we now direct attention to the fact that it should either give the propiet fair trial of the policy advocated in its national platform or admit that it gained supremisery by gross misrepresentation and hypoerisy.

The fact that no monition had been made of

gamed supremacy by gross misrepresentation and hypocrisy.

The fact that no mention had been made of the negro lynchings in the bouth caused a stir. A colored delegate. Blount of Louisians, got up and expressed his indignation. He said that outrages were a matter of daily occurrence, and if the Republican party wanted to keep the black man's vote it must look out for the black man's interests. A. A. Jones of Nebraska, also colored, made a similar speech, and Chairman Goodnow then explained that this particular resolution was comprised in the general one endorsing the Republican platform.

The colored brother had no sconer been shut off than two other firebrands were thrown in the Convention. Mr. Shane of New York offered a resolution denouncing the action of Mugwump members of the Union League Club in blackballing young Seligman and casting aspersions upon Israelites." As soon as this resolution was read, a delegate from California jumped up and moved that the resolution in regard to the Israelites be referred to the committee along with the subject of negro outrages and both be embraced in one broad resolution. The delegate explained that the Israelites were not the only ones abused because of their Republicanism, and he wanted the resolution made broader.

Mr. T. C. Campbell of New York read a reso-

guago necessary for all immigrants.
The speaker began to give statistics showing gross ignorance and unworthiness in a majority of the foreigners. When he got to this point there was alarm. A hundred men for the process of the following a speaker of the process of the process.

"Mr. Prosident," shouted Mr. Kelly of Wisconsin. A shout west up and squelehed Mr. Campbell, who was compolled to yield and step down into the parquet. Mr. Kelly got the floor. He made a stirring speech, denouncing the resolution, decisring that no conspirator who ever lived was an american. Parsons, who was hanged at Chicago. At this point the speaker was greeted with hisses and compelled to sit down. It took a good while to restore order. A statement that twisconsin had virtually a foreign population was resented by Congressman Dilliper to the Executive Committee.

More fun came when the woman's suffrage clause came up. Mrs. Foster, President of the Woman's Republican Association, occupied a seat on the platform, and when this issue came up, she showed the most intense interest in the result. The resolution was put to a voic, but the aya and 185 nays.

While the Convention was put to a voic, but the aya and 185 nays.

While the Convention was put to a voic, but the aya and 185 nays.

While the Convention was put to a voic, but the aya and looked all sories of radiances at the mon who had risen in supported the convention was put to a voic, but the aya and so the feet, excitedly shook hands with her secretary. Miss Leyonberger, and looked all sories of radiances at the mon who had risen in supported the convention was put to a voic, but the aya and less the convention was put to a voic, but the aya and less the convention was put to a voic, but the aya and less the convention was put to a voic, but the aya and less the convention was put to a voic, but the aya and less the convention was put to a voic but the second of radiances at the mon who had risen in supported the convention approach to the result of the result of the result of th

by implication to dishonor the memory of Biaine. The speech had its effect, and the resolution was adopted by a rising vote, the balance of the supplementary report being also approved. It was as follows: SQUABBLES ALL DAY LONG.

Thanks were voted to retiring President the severest condemnation of the League.

Thanks were voted to retiring President Clarkson and Secretary Humphreys. The letter from Mr. Powderly was referred, without reading, to the incoming committee, John P. Dollwer of lows made a parting address, and the Convention adjourned sinedie.

National Committeeman W. O. Bradley took a crack at the Union League last night in an interview meant as an addition to his speech. He said: "The conduct of a few brainless dudes in New York in excluding young Seligman from the Union League is an outrage. He is a gentleman, and a nobler, more humane and benevolent man than his father does not live in this country.

"This is the land of religious liberty. The Jews have the right to their opinions. In my intercourse with them I have found them just, generous, intelligent, and patriotic. Their attempted persecution is cowardly. The descendants of the greatest kings and prophets the world has known are surely good enough to associate with the ompty-headed loungers of New York."

MUCH EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

A Bendlock in the Cortes Precipitates : Cetala-The Police Disperse Great Crowds. Madero, May 11.-The Republicans and Carlists are making a persistent and strong fight

against the Government bill providing for a postponement of the municipal elections until November. Both groups have followed a course of unremitting obstruction in the Cortes. The Deputies have sat for thirty hours without intermission, and the opposition show no signs of wavering. The reason given by the Government for

deferring the election is that at the last municipal election the Republicans won by avatematic and widespread forgery, and that to purge the electoral lists and to guarantee an honest vote will require several months' work. The Republicans prepared to lead an im-

mense procession of electors to the doors of the Cortes to-day and to present a petition against the bill. The police forbade the dem-Nevertheless, vast crowds have gathered

around the Parliamentary building, and all the streets in the neighborhood are filled with the people who purposed marching in the procession. The corridors of the building are lined with policemen, several companies are drawn up just outside, and in the avenues leading to the Cortes the number of men on duty has been quadrupled. So far the police have been able to disperse

the crowds without violence. As soon as a street is cleared, however, the people begin reassembling. The Government has prepared for trouble and has increased the guards in all the public offices. The Cabinet is reported to consider the expediency of withdrawing the bill, allowing the election to take place,

to consider the expediency of withdrawing the bill, allowing the election to take place, and then cancelling its results on the ground of gross forgery.

The liepublicans propose that in case the Government shall not give in, the Municipal Councillors and the Deputies from Madrid constituencies cease attending to their public duties. Should the election not be deferred the Government probably will advise the Liberals to abstain from all participation in it for the reason that it will be corrupt and invalid. Each side in the Cortes say they are determined to sit until their opponents give in. There is every prospect that the sitting will be continued until midnight on Saturday, when it will be necessary to adjourn over Sunday. The Republicans show no sign of savarbag and promise to continue their obstruction until they gain their point.

The Ministers and Deputies eat and sleep in the House. All are languard and worn. The Public Prosecutor has ordered that the two principal Republican newspapers in Madrid Le seized.

ould be property rights in the seals in Behring Sea, and he supported his contention with quotations from American jurists, and in particular from Prof. Woolsey's writings on international law. He also dwelt on the far-reaching effects upon international rights hat would ensue from conferring the power claimed by the American counsel in behalf of the United States to seize foreign vessels in time of peace. Sir Charles asserted that Great Britain represented in this controversy

the rights of nations. Sir Charles, in dilating upon the seizures of Canadian vessels by the Americans for seal catching in Behring Sea, insisted that the seizures had been made on the high sens, without previous diplomatic expostulation. Mr. Bayard, when Secretary of State, had never tried to justify the seizures on the ground that the United States had property in

e seals. Here followed a sharp exchange of contra-

the seals.

Here followed a sharp exchange of contradictions between Senator Morgan, American Arbitrator. Sir Charles Russell, and F. J. Phelps. Sic Charles got excited and angry, and declared that the interruptions were uncalled for.

Sir Charles then proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Hehring Sea. He read extracts from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury in reply to one from Mr. Blaine, under date of Jan. 22. 1830, arguing that unless the nations should agree that pelagic scaling was contra beaus moves the seizures were not justifiable.

The altercation which followed Sir Charles Russell's assertion that Mr. Bayard had never tried to justify the Behring Sea seizures on the ground that the United States had properly in the scals was so hot that it threatened to jeoparily the whole arbitration. Sir Charles Russell's Russell's Beautor Morgan. Lord Hannen, Baron de Courcel, Mr. Phelps, and Justice Harlan spoke with high spirit and occasionally with bitterness.

Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for seizures even if the tribunal decided against them. Lord Hannen exclaimed:

"Then our whole arbitration is useless and the whole question will be reopened."

Finally the difficulty was adjusted tempothe whole question will be reopened."
Finally the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liability be postponed.

FROM WHERE BLUE BERGS SAILED. The British Back Thurland Castle Brings un Unusual Tale.

The British bark Thurland Castle, which arrived yesterday from Iquique, Chili, had an unusual experience among South Atlantic icebergs just after rounding Cape Horn in February. She fell in with a few bergs at ti o'clock on the morning of Feb. 26, and, for fear that she might get nipped if she pursued the course her skipper had originally laid. she was headed to the southeast. She had made thirty-seven miles to 2 P. M. and

had made thirty-seven miles to 2 P. M. and passed 73 bergs from 100 to 300 feet high and irom 300 to 1.200 feet long. At that time nothing could be seen from aloft from northwest to southeast except bergs.

At midnight the tark stood to the northward, and at dawn found herself surrounded by drift ice and bergs, some more than 400 feet high, cometimes the bark had only 100 yards of clear water through which to heat hor course. At dusk on Feb. 27 she was put under easy sail with all hands on the lookout. At 2 o'clock the next morning a giant berg loomed up ahead, and the Thurland t astle just grazed its submerged base with her forefoot as she bustled about on the other tack.

The bergs were so thick that Capt. Motley ceased to count them. While luffing up in a fresh gale at 5 P. M. the main sheet parted, and the bark fell to lesward, missing crashing into a berg by about sixty feet. The last of the bergs was passed on the night of Feb. 23.

Ripans Tabules move the bowels. Ripans Tabules:

NICARAGUAN REBELS WIN. OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

> Despatches to the State Department Sa That the Victors Are in Possession of the Nicaragua Canal-The Atlanta at New York and the Alliance at San Francisco Have Been Ordered to Start for the Scene.

WASHINGTON, May 11,-The Nicaraguan revolutionists have practically overthrown the Government and are in complete possession of the Nicaragua Capal. A desputch received at the State Department to-day tells of the victorious progress of the revolutionary forces and indicates the complete overthrow of the late administration. The despatch was sent from San Juan del Sur. a port on the west coast of Nicaragua, by Mr. Newall, who is Consul at Managua, the capital of the country. He says that no communication is to be had with the cable office, and it is presumed from this that he was obliged to send his despatch from Managua to San Juan del Sur by mall or messenger in order that it might reach the tate Department quickly. Mr. Newall's despatch in substance is as follows:
"The revolution commenced April 28,

headed by ex-President Zavalia. The revolu-tionists hold Grenada, Managua, Rivas, Contalen. Matagaipa, and San Juan del Norte They are well armed, even having a good supply of Gatling guns. The Government forces number 2,000, poorly organized and led, while the revolutionists number from 3,000 to 5,000, commanded by prominent Generals. The Government force made three unsuccessful attacks on Managua. Martial law has been declared, and a ducree has been issued for a forced loan of \$800,000,"

It is learned from another authentic source that the Revolutionists are in possession of the Nicaragua canal, and it was on this information and that contained in the despatch from Mr. Newall that Secretary Gresham applied to Secretary Herbert for another vessel to be sent to Nicaragua. The Atlanta, now at New York, has already been ordered to proceed to Greytown on the east coast, but as the revolutionary movement is nearer the west coast, in the neighborhood of the capital, it was deemed best to despatch a vessel to that part of the country. Accordingly orders were sent by telegraph to-day to the Commander of the Alliance, at San Francisco, directing him to proceed at once with his vessel to a point on the west coast. The Alliance will probably make her headquarters at San Juan del Sur.

No grave fears are entertained in official quarters that trouble will result from the possession of the Nicaragua Canal by the revolutionists. From the information contained in Mr. Newall's despatch it is evident that the revolutionary forces have almost complete control of affairs, and speedy recognition from the United States will follow a demand for such action. Nevertheless, this Government has deemed it best to be on the safe side, and all steam will be used by the Atlanta and the Alliance in making their journeys southward.

Valuable storehouses belonging to the Nicaragua Canal Company are located at both ends of the canal, and a number of ships are, according to another despatch received, under the control of the forces of ex-President Zavalla. It is deemed impracticable to send a force of United States marines to guard the canal for its full length, but some such action would probably have been taken had the revolutionists obtained control of the canal before their ultimate victory became assured. The likelihood of severe fighting between the opposing forces along the banks of the canal. with the chances in favor of great damage being done to property belonging to the canal company, would have caused this Government

tionists in Nicaragua is centring at Masaya. and bids fair to be a long and stubborn one. The country around Masaya offers fine strategic position to the armies. Most of those positions are in the hands of the revolution ists. The Government has some 3,000 men near Masaya, three Krupp guns, and three brass field pieces. The revolutionists have six Krupp guns and 2,000 men. The last advices were to the effect that a battle was likely to be fought on May 11.

NO. 1.649 GOES ON A BUST.

Natural Carbonic Acid Gas and Other Things Get Loose in Hudson Street.

Cylinder No. 1.642 of the Geyser Natural Carbonic Acid Gas Company of Saratoga got warmed up yesterday and showed what it could do. At 12 o'clock it was lying in an open wagon going up Hudson street. Its ugly black spout pointed toward the front of the wagon. Alongside of it were two other cylinders, all charged. The cylinders are made of 4-inch boiler fron, are about 3 feet 0 inches long, and about 6 inches in diameter. No. 1,642 was tested to 3,700 pounds. Ferdinand Urbach, son of William Urbach of 553 East 158th

street, agent for the Saratoga firm, was driving.
At 12:10, just as the wagon had crossed West Eleventh street, No. 1,642 became restless in the sunshine, and got up on end and howled. There was a terrific bang. One side of No. 1.642 flow off the wagen to the left, and

There was a terrific bang. One side of No. 1.642 flew off the wagen to the left, and hustled into Eleventh street, where it landed some thirty feet distant. The other part of No. 1.642 flew off to the right. At the same time one of No. 1.642's companions leaped into the air off at the right and tanded, some say, at the curb: others say in the street.

A flat strip of iron a foot long, which had been part of the side of the wagen, flew through the transom in Gwane flichardson's hardware store, at the northwest corner of fludson and Eleventh streets, and fell into the store two feet from a customer. A redminded stoke from one of the rear wheels of the wagen made straight for one of the large windows in the hardware store, which it broke. Nonething flew and broke a window in the fourth story of a new building next to the hardware store.

Two of the windows in J. M. Collin's drug store at the northeast corner of Hudson and Eleventh streets were broken. Either a part of the wagen or a piece of No. 1.642 struck the stone payment in front of the drug store, left an impression there as large as a baseball, bounded off and knocked a piece out of the scot brown-stone corner of the store F a height of eight feet.

Something else got loose and took a big piece out of the soft brown-stone corner of the store F a height of eight feet.

While all this was going on Mr. Urbach and the horse, both uninjured, were keeping in the middle of the road, just where 1.642 left them when it started on its suicidal career. The horse could not have gone far, for, when 1.642 blew up, it took off all the upper spokes of the nigh hind wheel, besides shattering the horse, both uninjured, were keeping in the middle of the wagen. Hudson street for yards about was littered with splinters of bluepanted wood that had once helonged to a Fourteenth street dius pass and took as a fourteenth when it started on its suicidal career. The horse could not have gone far, for, when 1.642 blew the high had one helonged to a Fourteenth street dius pass and of the cab, the cab windows were smashed, and the driver was cut on his forehead.

2. H .- Come home. Good position.

ONE BULLET KILLED THEM BOTH. A Father, in Committing Saleide, Shoots His Daughter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 11. - Warren G. Butterworth, aged 70, of Warren, committed suicide this afternoon about 1 o'clock by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. His daughter Emma, aged 23, who was trying to prevent her father from killing himself. received the builet in her brain after it had passed through her father's head, and she died

ta 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Butterworth had been in ill health of late and despondent, and insanity is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide told a neighbor earlier in the day that he intended to kill himself, and Mr. Butterworth's

sons were notified. A physician was sent to the house, and he was there when the deed was done, but was

not near enough to prevent it. Mr. Butterworth had gone about town early in the day saying that he intended to kill himself. He tried to buy a casket and engage

He said that he was growing old, that it tired him to climb the hill to his house, and that at church he could not hear the sermon well. He talked with the physician who had been summoned, and suddenly seized his riflo and ran for the barn. His daughter and the

doctor started in pursuit. The daughter reached her father just as he entered the barn and caught him by the right

He placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth with his left hand and pulled the trigger. There was a loud report and both father and daughter fell to the floor. The bullet had cone through Butterworth's head and entered the left eye of the daughter, penetrating her brain.

She lived for about an hour, but did not regain consciousness. Mr. Butterworth was dead before he struck the floor.

The Butterworth family is one of the oldest in town. The dead man was an earnest Christian, a member of the Congregational Church. and beloved and respected by all. The dead daughter was an active worker in the church. A widow and three children survive.

TWO PAINTERS KILLED.

Tumbled to the Bottom of an Airshaft by the Breaking of a Rope.

Julius Ruff of 1,676 Avenue A and John Francls Murphy of 314 West Forty-ninth street had given two or three strokes of their brushes to the wall of the airshaft they were kalsomining yesterday afternoon in the five-story apart-ment house at 14 West Sixty-fifth street. when the rope that held the pulley block parted. As the men felt the platform give way under their weight, they made frantic clutches at the air, and the next instant their mangled bodies lay on the stone pavement beneath.

Frank Owen, janitor of the building, who had been standing in the back yard, rushed to the shaft and found Ruff a corpse and Murphy fearfully mangled, but still breathing. A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance took Mur-

phy away, but he died soon after being placed in the wagon. He was unmarried and lived with his parents. Ruff has a wife and five children.
Otto Roelsen, who owns the scaffolding, is a decorative painter whose store is at 5 Grand circle. He was arrested last night and taken to the Sixty-eighth street police station on a charge of homicide. He was released on \$1.500 bail. In speaking of the accident he said:

said:
"I tried the scaffold before the men did. I went up on it to the top of the shaft, and when I came down told the men to put a guard rope on the platform. I don't know how soon they went up after I came down."
All the rope used on the scaffold is old, and near where it is paried it seems to have been eaten by lime. There was no guard rope around the platform.

around the platform. LIGHT AND POWER FROM NIAGARA.

The Company Now Has the Right to Extend Its Operations Over the Entire State, NIAGARA FALLS, May 11 .- The Ningara Fails Power Company has made a contract with the Cataract Electric companies of Rochester and Jamestown to furnish power. The right to furnish electrical power all over the State, even to sending it down to Park row, in New York city. and lighting every nook and cranny of Tur Su building, has been granted the Power Company building, has been granted the Power Company in the amendment to its charter passed by the last Legislature and approved by Gov. Flower on April 25. Section 2 of this amendment gives the Power Company the right 'to conduct, convey, and furnish the water of the Niagara River, but not in excess of the amount heretofore expressly authorized by law, or any power, heat, or light developed therefrom to, in, and through any civil division of this State, and to sell, furnish, and deliver the same to any and all bodies or persons, public or private, wherever situated.' This gives the Niagara Falls Tower Company the great Empire State as its field to operate in. In the original charter their field of operation was confined to Erie and Niagara countles.

Saved by a Homely Antidote. SAG HARROR, May 11.-Flora Sterling, the five-year-old daughter of Dr. Stirling of this place, while playing about the house yesterday found a bottle which had formerly contained citrate of magnesia and still bore the label. The child put it up to her lips and took a long swallow.

With a scream she dropped the bottle and began to clutch her little throat in ar agony of pain. Her father, who had heard her agony of pain. Her father, who had heard her screams, found that what the little one had taken for citrate of magnesia was oxalic acid. Seeing that not a moment was to be lost, if he wished to save the child's life, the Dector looked about for an alkaline antidote. Seizing his penkulfe the Dector sprang to the whitewashed wall and scraped some of the lime into his hand. This he threw into the glass partly filled with water, and poured the mixture down the almost dring child's throat. The antidote took effect at once. The intense rain caused by the burning acid was alleviated, and soothing, muchaginous drinks to cool her blistered mouth and throat did the rest.

Five Cases of Typhus Fever.

William Nelld, aged 30, and George Phillips aged 24, of 403 Ninth avenue were sent to Riverside Hospital last night suffering from typhus fever. Noild was a patient at Bellevuo Hospital some time ago, when there was typhus fever among the inmates of the alcoholic

phus fevor among the inmates of the alcoholic ward. It is believed he caught it there and that Phillips got it from him.

Louisa Zitter, 10 years old, and her eightyear-old sister lose, were lound last night in their home, 558 West Thirty-mith street, sick with typhus. A man mmed lemark, who lived in the same house, had typhus last menth, and it is supposed they caught the disease from him. Both were sent up to North Brother Island.

George Murphy, no home, was ramoved from Bellevue Hospital to Riverside Hospital sick with typhus fever. A Village Half Destroyed by Fire.

GRAND BAVEN, Mich . May 11.-Half of the village of Spring Lake, a short distance from here, was destroyed by fire to-day. The steamer Barrett, in passing up the river at 7 o'clock this morning, set the to a sawdiest pilo by sparks from her smokestack. A stiff gale was blowing, and in an hour the greater bart of the resident portion of the town was burning. The Baptist and Methodist churches, an engine house, and a school helps were burned, together with about fifty bares. Fighty families are homeioss. The less will be about \$80,000; insurance not known.

The Baby Smothered in Her Cradle Late on Thursday evening the house and grocery of Jacob Heitman, Jr. of Kreischer-rille, S. L. took fire and was entirely consumed. Mr. and Mrs. Heitman were out when the house took fire. Their four months old baby Lottle, was in her cracke and was smothered by the smoke before she could be rescued.

Callsaya La Rilla,

Twelve fast trains to Euffelo and Niagare Falls dally

REFUSES TO MEET SATOLLI.

DISHOP WIGGER WILL NOT ATTEND FATHER CORRIGAN'S RECEPTION.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Papat Delegate Cettlelsed for Visiting the Bishop's Foe-Protests Against Many of His Other Acts Said to Have Been Sent to Rome-May be One in This Case. It was announced yesterday that Bishop ligger will not attend the dinner and reception to be given on Sunday and Monday to Mgr. Satolii by the Roy. Father Corrigan, rec-

tor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Ho-

boken. It was also stated that many of the

priests who have been invited by Father Corrigan to meet the Papal Ablegate have either declined the invitations or ignored them.

Furthermore it is asserted that when Mgs. Satolil arrives from Washington Saturday at the New Jersey Central Railroad depot in Jersey City he will be met by Father Philip Birk of the Passionist Monastery in West Hoboken, and will go there instead of to Bishop Wigger's residence at Seton Hall.

South Orange, as was at first arranged. He will go to Father Corrigan's house on Sunday. Bishop Wigger, it is added, has written letters to Mgr. Satolli and Father Corrigan giving his reasons for declining to attend the din-nor and reception. Among the reasons is his objection to some of the guests who have been invited. The priests invited from other dice ceses are notably those who are, or have been, at war with their Bishops.

A Jersey City priest, who is close to Bishop Wigger, said yesterday: "Father Corrigan, it is true, sent invitations to the Bishop and all the priests in the diocese. About thirty have promised to attend. Many sent excuses, and some did not even take the trouble to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation. They felt indignant at receiving such an invitation from, Father Corrigan after his action toward

felt indignant at receiving such an invitation from. Father Corrigan after his action toward the Bishop.

"The Bishop has not communicated with the priests of the diocese on the subject. He left them entirely free in the matter, and their refusal to attend their receiving a discourse father Corrigan to the fact that their sympathics are with the Bishop and opposed to the course Father Corrigan pursued toward him.

"Greater issues which may involve Mgc. Satolli himself are likely to arise from this receiving. It has always been the custom in the Catholic Church that when a distinguished ecclesiastic comes into a diocese he pays his first visit to the Bishop of the diocese. The large majority of the prests are criticising Mgr. Satolli for not following this custom. They regard his action as little short of an insult to Bishop Wigger. They look upon his acceptance of a reception tendered by Father Corrigan as putting a premium upon disobedience.

"Protests against many of the Ablegate".

acceptance of a reception tendered by Father Corrigan as putting a premium upon disobedience.

"Protests against many of the Ablegate's, acts since he has been in this country have been sent to Rome, and it is very likely that a protest will be sent in this case. It is not impossible that Mgr. Satolii may be recalled and another sent in his stead. His secretaries, Fathers Sheratti and Papi, who are priests of the Roman Curia, have ample opportunities of the Roman Curia, have ample opportunities of the Roman Curia, have ample opportunities of the rating the condition of ecclesiastical affairs in this country, and by virtue of their appointment they have the privilege of communicating their views directly to the Pope without consulting Mgr. Satolii. Besides this, there is a powerful opposition to Mgr. Satolii, both political and personal, at the Roman court. Many are jealous of his rapid promotion over older and equally able men. The Pope took him from a professor's chair in the College of the Propaganda and made him Archbishop and rector of the College of Noble Ecclesiastics a coveted honor. This excited the jealing of members of the Roman court. as it had been usual to confer this distinction only on persons of noble birth. His appointment as l'apul Ablegate intensified the feeling of jonlous, until now there is a very influential secret feeling against him. It will not be long before it is decided whether Mgr. Satolli or his opponents have the greater influence with the Pope. So far as next Supday's reception is concerned, it will be attended by nobody but what might be termed 'Corrigan's house last night and learned that he was out

gan's coterle."

A SUN reporter called at Father Corrigan's house last night and learned that he was out of town, and would not be home until this morning. The preparations for Mgr. Satolli's reception are going on, and from all indications it will be a very elaborate affair.

DR. JOHN HALL'S SON.

Ife Will Leave the Church If It Beetden Against Dr. Briggs. CHICAGO, May 11.-If the coming General Assembly of the Prosbyterian Church decides against Dr. Briggs, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall. pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, and son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York, will withdraw from the Church-This determination he has formally expressed

This determination he has formally expressed in a letter which appears in the New York Ecompetist, issued to-day. Dr. Hall said to-day: "Those who think with me believe that our views will strengthen and protect God's word. We are not attempting to dishonestly undermine the word of God as has been charged against us. We may he utterly mise taken, but we are sincere in our views, and if a large majority of the Presbyterian Church believe otherwise and will not work with us, then said we will say good-by.

"The controversy is largely between the younger and older elements of the Church. The dividing line seems to be age, and the differences of opinion which seem to be constantly arising and causing bitterness are a source of great pain and regret to the younger ministers. There should be no bitterness in the Church, and if we cannot honestly agree then it is surely better for us to part."

WANTS A NEW CREED,

The Newark Presbytery Asks the General Assembly to Formulate Osc. At a meeting of the Newark Presbytery on

Wednesday the following overture was pre-

The Presbytery of Newark respectfully overtures the

leneral Assembly to take means to formulate a new

sented by the Rev. Dr. Lampman:

creed, much more brief, less speculative, and expressing more hearly in the exact words of scripture the fundamentals of our reformed system of faith and of It was noted upon by the meeting and passed. Dr. Haley alone voting in the negative. He wanted the word "Calvinistic" inserted in

place of reformed.

Dr. Knox then presented an overture asking the General Assembly to explain the inerrance deetrine passed by it at the last meeting. A discussion of two hours ensued, and this over-ture was carried also.

Married to the Centre of a Bridge. Sr. Loves, May 11, Miss Alice Gould of 212 Pennsylvania avenue, Fast St. Louis, and Frank Senoup of this city were married yesterday on the great Eads Bridge. They were terday on the great Eads Bridge. They were to have been married at the Methodist Church in East St, fours yesterday. Guests had are typed, but it was learned that the license had been procured it St. Louis instead of Illinois. The subject of a marriage ceremony in Illinois upon a Missouri license was discussed pre and con, and it was finally arranged that the couple should proceed to the big bridge, stand on the State line, and take each other for better or worse. This was done, and the happy couple started for New York.

The Weather.

Clear and warm weather continued pesterday in all the Atlantic States and infant to the Ohio Valley and lower take regions. The depression which covered the Northwest States began to move eastward yesterday. increasing alightly in energy. High winds prevailed ver the upper Miss as ppl Valley, and showers felli r all the States from Teass north to Minnesota. Follow-ing the depression was an area of high pressure and decidedly colder weather. The temperature of Wysning fell below the freezing point, and through Colo rado, South linkota, Nebraska, and hansas the fall amounted to about 15°

It was fair in this city yesterday; highest temperature 78°, lowest 54°; average humidity 55 per cents vind light, southerly.
The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tun Sun

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows 1832. 1804. 1809. M. 6812 57 478 3400 P. M. 6812 54 1 1 1 1 M. 672 54 1 1 0 P. M. 602 62 50 12 Mid. 5602 Average on May 11, 1892

For New England and ordern New York, for lower

For the District of Columbia, eastern Fennsylvania. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fairs For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York,

light showers, cooler by Saturday morning; southwest